

CHENTSOV, V.N.

"Administrative and political division of foreign countries" by
A.G. Shiger. Reviewed by V.N. Chentsov. Vop.geog. no.42:215-217
'58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Administrative and political divisions) (Shiger, A.G.)

CHENTSOV, V.H., kand.geograf.nauk

Mathematico-statistical methods in cartography. Geod. i kart.
no.7:63-67 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Cartography) (Mathematical statistics)

S/033/60/037/005/010/024
E032/E514

AUTHORS: Barkhatova, K. A. and Chentsov, Ye. L.

TITLE: A Study of the Open Cluster NGC 1605

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol.37, No.5,
pp. 864-869

TEXT: The stars belonging to the open cluster NGC 1605 were investigated photometrically by K. A. Barkhatova and Yu.A.Pupyshev using the 15" Schmidt telescope at the Astronomical Observatory imeni Engel'hardt. Star counts showed that the NGC 1605 cluster consists of approximately eighty stars. The cluster has an elongated form without any noticeable concentration towards the centre. In projection the cluster resembles an ellipse rather than a disc, the ratio of the semi-axes being 1:1.5 (Fig.3). The major axis of the ellipse is almost perpendicular to the plane of the Galaxy (Fig.3). The star No.21 (Fig.4) was taken as the centre of the cluster in the star count. The colour index - apparent magnitude diagram was constructed on the basis of the photometric data. Table 1 on p.868 gives the photographic and photovisual magnitudes and also the colour indices of the stars

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E032/E514

A Study of the Open Cluster NGC 1605

(numbered in accordance with Fig.4). The main sequence can be clearly seen in the colour-magnitude diagram (Fig.5). The brightest members of the cluster have an apparent photographic magnitude of $14^m.5$ and a colour index of $+0^m.5$. The unusual slope of the main sequence may possibly be explained by the fact that for the majority of the faint stars their position on the diagram is not known with certainty. A more careful determination of the stellar magnitudes and colour indices will be necessary before it will be possible to state unequivocally that the unusual slope is in fact real. The distance to the cluster was found to be 1480 pc and the angular diameter $7'$. It follows that the linear diameter is 2.6 pc. It is noted that the brightest members of the clusters have magnitudes of $14^m.5$ so that the problem of the reality of the unusual slope of the main sequence will take some time to resolve. Acknowledgments are expressed to Sh.T.Khabibullin and Yu. A. Pupyshev of AOE and to E. S. Brodskuy, L.S.Galkin and I. M. Kopylov of the Crimean Astronomical Observatory for their collaboration. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 5 references:

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S/033/60/037/005/010/024
E032/E514

A Study of the Open Cluster NGC 1605

2 Soviet and 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni
A. M. Gor'kogo
(Ural State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: November 22, 1959

Card 3/3

CHENTSOV, Yu. S. Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Experimental histological study
of tumors occurring in cases of intramuscular ^{injection carcinogenic substances,}
~~introduction of carcinogens."~~
Mos, 1957. 16 pp (Mos Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Univ
im M. V. Lomonosov), 100 copies (KL, 44-57, 99)

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Morphology.

U

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 5, 1959, 22749

Author : Chentsov, Yu. S.

Inst :

Title : Experimental-Histological Study of Induced Muscular
Tumors.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1957, 117, No 2, 349-352

Abstract : To male rats (80) weighing 120 g, divided into 4 groups, 4 mg of 3,4-benzpyrene in sunflower oil was introduced into the right gastrocnemiac muscle by means of 2-4 injections at intervals of 7-14 days. In the I and II groups, during the course of approximately 1 month, 40 through punctures were done with a needle; in group III, about 2 months; group IV was control. In 69 animals, 20 rhabdomyoblastomas (R) and 49 sarcomas of various structure without special differences between the groups developed. The latent period was 126-133 days.

Card 1/2

Moscow State Univ.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology. Tumors. Morphology.

U

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 5, 1959, 22749

R were characterized by polymorphism of elements, the presence of large spindle-shaped and specific giant cells, fibrillarity of protoplasm, characteristic structure of stroma. They are unequally rich in RNA, especially their nucleoli. According to the topography of DNA, nuclei with granules of DNA are differentiated, which are collected perinuclearly and around nucleoli and other nuclei with regularly disseminated granules. Glycogen is discovered only in the zones of degeneration. Mitoses are not frequent; straight longitudinal and transverse fibrillization and fragmentation of nuclei are found. The structure and topography of nucleic acids and glycogen in R is different from that in normal muscular fibers. -- A.G. Andres

Card 2/2

- 15 -

STUDITSKIY,A.N., otv.red.; GRAYEVSKIY,E.Ya., red.; GRIGOR'YEV,T.A.., red.; YELISEYEV,V.G., red.; ZBARKIY,I.B., red.; LIOZNER,L.D.., red.; MITSKEVICH,M.S., red.; PRIDENSHTEYN,A.Ya., red.; KHRUSHCHOV,G.K.., red.; CHRENTSOV,Yu.S., red.; SMIRNOV,Z., red.; LAVENT'Yeva,G.., tekhn.red.

[Transactions of the Second Histological Conference; plastic and restorative processes] Plasticheskie i vosstanovitel'nye protses-sy; trudy Vtoroi gistolologicheskoi konferentsii. Moskva, Mosk. nauchn. ob-vo anatomov, gistologov i embriologov. 1959. 319 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra gistologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im.M.V.Lomonosova, Moskva (for Studitskiy).
2. Laboratoriya radio-biologii Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh im.A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR, Moskva (for Grayevskiy, Zbarskiy)
3. Kafedra gistologii, i embriologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigienicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Leningrad (for Grigor'yev).
4. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii 1-go Meditsinskogo instituta im.Sechenova, Moskva (for Yeliseyev).
5. Gruppa biokhimii kletochnykh struktur Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh im.A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR, Moskva (for Zbarskiy).
6. Laboratoriya rosta i razvitiya Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR, Moskva (for Liozner).
7. Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya Laboratoriya 2-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im.N.I.Pirogova, Moskva. (for Khrushchov).

(HISTOLOGY--CONGRESSES)

CHENTSOV, Yu.S.

Histochemical and electron microscope study of mucoprotein inclusions
in cells of induced rat sarcoma. TSitologija 2 no.6:730-735 N-D
'60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Laboratoriya gistolozii Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh AN
SSSR, Moskva.

(MUCOPROTEINS)

(TUMORS)

CHENTSOV, Yu.S.

Behavior of embryonal muscular tissue and tissue of muscular tumors transplanted in the minced state to the site of removed muscles in adult rats. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 39 no. 12:65-71 '60.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Laboratoriya gistologii (zav. - prof. A.N. Studitskiy)
Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR.
2. Moskva, Leninskiy pr., 33, Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR.
(MUSCLES—TRANSPLATATION) (MUSCLES—TUMORS)

CHENTSOV, Yu.S.

Some submicroscopic characteristics of induced muscle tumors. Biul.
MOIP. Otd. Biol. 66 no. 5:130-131 S-0 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(TUMORS)

CHENTSOV, Yu.S.; BOROVYAGIN, V.L.; BRODSKIY, V.Ya.

Submicroscopic morphology of the ganglion neurons of the retina as a reflection of some characteristics of their metabolism. Biofizika 6 no.5:590-595 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva i Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR, Moskva.
(RETINA--INNERVATION)

CHENTSOV, Yu.S.

Some characteristics of cellular ultrastructure in experimental tumors. Zhur. ob. biol. 22 no.5:383-387 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR, Moskva.
(CELLS) (CANCER)

ODINTSOVA, M.S. Prinimali uchastiye: MALKOVA, M.G.; KOSAREVA, Ye.A.
BASS, I.A. [translator]; BEKINA, R.M. [translator]; GVOZDEV, V.A.
[translator]; GEORGIYEV, G.P. [translator]; GUMILEVSKAYA, N.A.
[translator]; KUVAYEVA, Ye.B. [translator]; MIL'MAN, L.S.
[translator]; MIKHAYLOVA, Ye.S. [translator]; MOSOLOVA, I.M.
[translator]; PINUS, Ye.A. [translator]; SAL'KOVA, Ye.P.
[translator]; SAMARINA, O.P. [translator]; CHENTSOV, Yu.S.
[translator]; VETROVA, I.B., red.izd-va; DOROKHINA, I.N., tekhn.red.

[Functional biochemistry of cell structures; symposium 2]
Funktional'naya biokhimiia kletochnykh struktur; simpozium II.
1962. 314 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. International Congress of Biochemistry. 5th, Moscow, 1961.
(BIOCHEMISTRY—CONGRESSES)

CHENTSOV, Yu.S.

Electron microscopy of some tumors of the mammary glands of
rats following total irradiation. Zhur. ob. biol. 23. no.6:410-416
N-D'62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Laboratory of Histology, Institute of Animal Morphology,
Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.
(BREAST—TUMORS) (X-RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

GEORGIYEV, G.P.; CHENTSOV, Yu.S.

Ultrastructures of the nucleus on the basis of electron microscopy of isolated nuclei subjected to extraction by salts. Biofizika 8 no.1:50-57 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni Severtsova AN SSSR,
Moskva.

BIRYUZOVA, Valentina Ivanovna; BOROVYAGIN, Valeriy Leonidovich;
GILEV, Vladimir Petrovich; KISELEV, Nikolay Andreyevich;
TIKHONENKO, Anna Sergeyevna; CHENTSOV, Yuriy Sergeyevich;
FRANK, G.M., otv. red.; SHMELEV, I.P., red.ind.-va; RYLINA, Yu.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Electron-microscopic methods for studying biological objects]
Elektronnomikroskopicheskie metody issledovaniia biologicheskikh
ob'ektov. [By] V.I. Biryuzova i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk
SSSR, 1963. 203 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR (for Biryuzova, Tikhonenko).
2. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (for Borovyagin).
3. Laboratoriya elektronnoy mikroskopii AN SSSR (for Gilev).
4. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (for Kiselev).
5. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh AN SSSR (for Chentsov).
6. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Frank).
(Biological research) (Electron microscopy)

CHANTSOV, Yu. V.

APPENDIX I	APPENDIX II
Yerushalayim, V. H., Izrailev, M. G., Kostob, S. V., Lekach, V. V., Rogovskaya, G. A., Yerushalayim, V. H.	SHV-45-24-1-2/21
Klyuchev, V. Ye., Shilovskaya, V. A., Chernova, Yu. V.	SHV-45-24-1-2/22
The Series Electron Microscope EM-5 (seriyu elektronnyy mikroskop EM-5)	The electron microscope EM-5 is a high-resolution instrument (Fig. 1). Investigation Academy of Medical Sciences, Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, p. 161, 23, No. 4, pp. 465-466 (USSR).
REFERENCES	REFERENCES

100

The electron microscope EM-5 is a high-resolution instrument (FIG. 1). The principal elements are arranged vertically and the image screen exhibits high resolution. There is a coarse and variously adjusting facility allowing good working conditions in the object, the part hit by the electrons has had a diameter of 7-10 μ . The object has been held on an object slide, which is removable from outside. The object lens and its stopper consisting of eight coils are separately described, as well as the intermediate and projecting lenses. The deflection system allows work with plates penetrating and reflected beam. The camera works with plate dimensions of 6.55 cm and 4.57 cm. The instrument has three a special vacuum system, acceleration taken place by the voltage steps 40, 60, and 80 kV. The current source is stabilized, its

1

The electron microscope also allows a bright and dark field illumination, stereoscopic vision, magnification, microdiffraction and dark field investigation of the diffraction reflexes, etc. On focusing, the image screen is observed through a binocular stereomicroscope with a field magnification. The revolving power amounts to 20 \times . There are 1 fluorite and 1 quartz lenses.

Cont 2/2

AUTHORS: Chentsov, Yu. V., Vertsner, V. N.,
Bogdanovskiy, G. A. SOV/48-23-4-18/21

TITLE: Some Constructional Improvements of an Electron Microscope EM-3
(Nekotoryye konstruktivnyye uluchsheniya elektronnogo mikroskopa EM-3)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959,
Vol 23, Nr 4, pp 519 - 521 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper describes the experiments and results, that were conducted in order to improve the quality of the electron microscope EM-3. It was first of all necessary to increase the resolution and the light output. A new electron gun was developed with an almost punctiform cathode. In order to render the centering of the individual microscope parts easier, a stand was designed with an internal micrometer. A special appliance was designed for the adjustment of the illumination system, which makes the adjustment of the object lens and condenser easier. By employing a new material "Permendyur" instead of Armco iron in the pole shoes the quality of the image was improved. Also the astigmatic variation of the focus upon the optical axis was strongly diminished, thus increasing the resolving power to 30 μ . Work with reflected beam was made possible, and electronographic operations may be carried

Card 1/2

Some Constructional Improvements of an Electron Microscope EM-3 SOV/48-23-4-18/21

out by removing the projecting lens. The instrument was equipped with a camera and improvements were also made in the high-voltage system. The chromatic aberration was considerably diminished. A binocular microscope of the type BM-51-2 with 9fold magnification was installed. There are 5 figures and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

VERTSNER, V.N.; VORONA, Yu.M.; VOROB'YEV, Yu.V.; BOGDANOVSKIY, G.A.;
CHENTSOV, Yu.V.

Optics of EM-5 and EM-7 electron microscopes. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz.
25 no.6:680-682 Je '61. (MIRA 14;6)
(Electron microscope)

9.4140

39166
S/120/62/000/003/034/048
E032/E114

AUTHORS: Chentsov, Yu.V., and Vertsner, V.N.

TITLE: A television method for enhancing the image brightness and contrast in an electron microscope

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.3, 1962, 148-150

TEXT: The authors report a new method of enhancing the brightness and contrast by means of the direct excitation of the target of a transmitting television tube by the beam of fast electrons which produce the image in an electron microscope.

M.E. Haine and P.A. Einstein are said to have carried out similar work in Britain (Proc. Europ. Reg. Conf. Electron Microscopy, Delft, 1, 1960, 97). The fast electrons produce a potential profile on a semiconducting screen (selenium, antimony sulphide and three-component compounds of these materials with arsenic) deposited on a polypropylene film on an aluminium backing. The fast image-producing electron beam of the 9M-5 (EM-5) electron microscope was used in conjunction with the commercial television apparatus ПТУ-0-М (PTU-0-M). Best results were obtained with a selenium target. The method has been found to produce a gain in Card 1/2

A television method for enhancing... S/120/62/000/003/034/048
E032/E114

the magnification, brightness and contrast of the image at a
lower current to the target.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut
(State Optical Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 22, 1961

X

Card 2/2

VERTSNER, V.N.; CHENTSOV, Yu.V.

Mirror-type scanning electron microscope. Prib. i tekhn. eksp.
8 no. 5:180-182 S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

CHENTSOV, Yu.V.; VERTSNER, V.N.

Television method for increasing brightness and contrast in an
electron microscope. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 27 no.9:1207-1209
S '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Electron microscopy)

ACCESSION NR: AP4042988

S/0051/64/017/001/0125/0128

AUTHORS: Savosina, L. F.; Tsy*kunova, T. M.; Chentsov, Yu. V.

TITLE: Use of electronic outlining to improve the distinguishability of Fresnel rings

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 17, no. 1, 1964, 125-128

TOPIC TAGS: electron microscope, astigmatism, diffraction analysis, video amplifier

ABSTRACT: The authors describe an electronic circuit for intensifying the outlines of images used in electron microscopes, for the purpose of minimizing astigmatism. The method is based on using a television image amplifier in the electron microscope in lieu of photography to observe the Fresnel rings and other diffraction edge patterns, and on the fact that the information that is used to eliminate the astigmatism is contained essentially in the contours
Card

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042988

of the image. The electronic outlining circuit increases the visibility of the diffraction edges, and operates on the principle of adding the second difference of the video signal (obtained with the aid of an open delay line and a subtracting network to the initial video signal, combined with the use of double limiting. "The authors thank V. N. Vertsner and I. I. Tsukkerman for interest in the work and for many valuable hints. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 18Jul163

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHFR: 001

Card

2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4042988

ENCLOSURE: 01

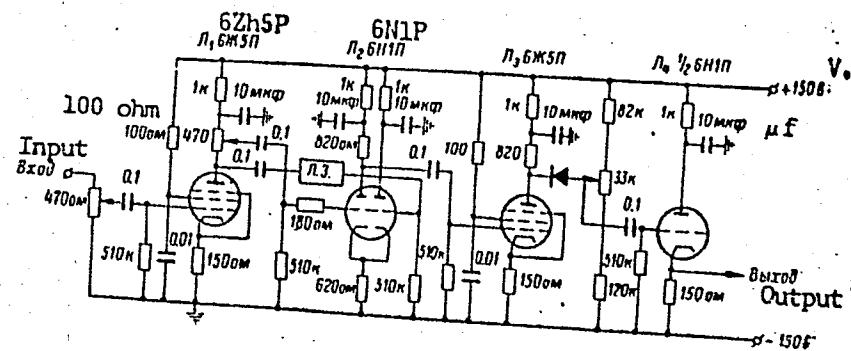


Diagram of video signal outlining block

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L 36557-66 EWT(i)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) AT/JD

ACC NR: AP6015764 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/005/0778/0780

AUTHOR: Vertsner, V. N.; Lomonov, R. I.; Chentsov, Yu. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: The use of low velocity electrons in an electron scanning microscope /Report,
Fifth All-Union Conference on Electron Microscopy held in Sumy 6-8 July 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvdstiya, Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 5, 1966, 778-780

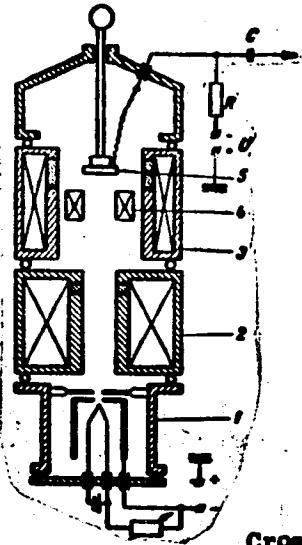
TOPIC TAGS: electron microscope, electronic scan, electron beam, electron energy

ABSTRACT: An electron scanning microscope employing an accelerating potential of from 500 to 2000 V has been developed and a pilot model has been constructed. The use of a low accelerating potential entails some deterioration of the resolving power but provides higher sensitivity to small variations of the electric and magnetic fields at the surface of the specimen. The low penetrating power of the low energy probe beam makes it possible to detect very thin films of foreign material on the surface of the specimen. Moreover, the secondary emission coefficient of some insulating materials for low energy incident electrons is close to unity, and it is accordingly possible to study such materials without first coating them with metal. A cross section of the pilot model microscope is shown in the figure. The beam from the electron gun 1 is focused by lenses 2 and 3 onto the specimen 5. The beam is deflected by the windings 4, the currents in which are synchronized with those in the deflection coils of the

Card 1/2

L 36557-66

ACC NR: AP6015764



kinescope on which the signal from the specimen, developed across resistor R, is displayed. A decelerating potential can be applied to the specimen holder in order further to decrease the energy of the probe electrons at the specimen. The diameter of the probe beam at the specimen was 1 micron, and the instrument was found to be sensitive to a variation of 0.2 V in the potential at the surface of the specimen. The size of the raster on the specimen could be varied from 12×16 mm to 0.3×0.4 mm, corresponding to magnifications on the kinescope screen ranging from 17 to 700. Several photographs recorded with the instrument are presented. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

Cross section of low velocity electron scanning microscope

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 90/

ORIG REF: 001

OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 M3LP

DEMENT'YEV, L.F.; GLUMOV, I.F.; CHOLOVSKIY, I.P.; CHENTSOVA, G.K.

Method of determining the conditions for calculating petroleum reserves as exemplified by D1 horizon of one of the fields of the Tatar A.S.S.R. Trudy VNII no.36:167-179 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Tatar A.S.S.R.—Petroleum geology)

CHENTSOVA, K. I.

CHENTSOVA, K. I. -- "STUDY OF THE WEAR OF BASE RUBBER AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF MORE PRECISE METHODS OF EVALUATING ITS QUALITY." SUB 30 SEP 52, MOSCOW TECHNOLOGICAL INST OF LIGHT INDUSTRY IMENI L. M. KAGANOVICH (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF CANDIDATE IN TECHNICAL SCIENCE)

SO: VECHERNAYA MOSKVA, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1952

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000308320019-5

CHENTSOVA, K.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Improving shoe lasts. Leg.prom.14 no.3:21-22 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(Shoe industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000308320019-5"

KOTEL'NIKOV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHEUTSOVA, K.I., kand.tekhn.nauk;
ZYBIN, Yu.P., doktor tekhn.nauk; KOCHETKOVA, T.S.; ZAKATOVA, N.D.,
kand.tekhn.nauk; GUBAREV, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHVETSOVA, T.P.,
inzh.; VOROB'Yeva, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIRSKIY, V.I., inzh.;
NISNEVICH, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; GOL'DSHTEYN, A.V., inzh.;
KALASHNIKOVA, T.A., inzh.; SHUSTOROVICH, M.L., kand.tekhn.nauk;
MOREKHODOV, G.A., inzh.; ZAKHAROV, S.R., retsenzent; BLAGOVESTOV,
B.K., retsenzent; STRONGINA, O.P., retsenzent; SHMIDT, M.I., re-
tsenzent; ZUYEV, V.T., retsenzent; KOSAREV, M.I., retsenzent;
STEPANOV, I.S., retsenzent; RAMM, S.N., retsenzent; PEVZNER, B.M.,
retsenzent; VEYNBERG, I.A., retsenzent; TURBIN, A.S., retsenzent;
SMIRNOVA, Ye.V., retsenzent; BUGOSLAVSKAYA, L.A., retsenzent;
GANOVA, A.S., retsenzent; KHANIN, N.M., retsenzent; MURVANIDZE,
D.S., red.; PLEMYANNIKOV, M.N., red.; GRACHEVA, A.V., red.; MEDVEDEV,
L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Shoemaker's handbook] Spravochnik obuvshchika. Vol.1. Moscow,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl. 1958. 540 p.
(MIRA 12:4)

1.Gosudarstvennaya Ordena Lenina i Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
obuvnaya fabrika "Skorokhod" imeni Ya.Kalinina (for Zakharov, Blago-
vestov, Strongina, Shmidt, Zuyev, Kosarev, Stepanov, Ramm, Pevzner,
Veynberg, Turbin, Smirnova, Bugoslavskaya, Ganova, Khanin).
(Shoe manufacture)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000308320019-5

CHEMTOVA, K.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Second international conference on efficient footwear. Leg.prom.
19 no.12:52-53 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Shoe industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000308320019-5"

CHENTSOVA, K.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Developing principles of the design of the shape and size for
mass produced footwear. Nauch.-issl. trudy TSNIKP no. 30:126-
131 '59. (MIRA 14:5)

(Shoe manufacture)

CHENTSOVA, K.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

New method of numbering the lasts. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 3 no.12:10-19
D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Boots and shoes)

CHENTSOVA, K.I.; VOLKOV-DUEROVIN, V.P.; LEVINA-SHCHIRINA, E.S.

Study of the soles of the population taking age and profession
into consideration. Nauch.-issl. trudy TSNIKP no.33:96-106 '63
(MIRA 18:1)

CHENTSOVA, K.I.; KAREVA, V.Ye.

Present-day requirements for heels. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 6
no.4:29-31 Ap'64. (MIRA 17:5)

CHENTSOVA, K.I.

Lasts for the shoe industry made from synthetic materials. Kozh.-obuv.
prom. 6 no.8:26-27 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

CHENTSOVA, L.

What the analysis of title records shows. Fin. SSSR 21 no.9:57-58
S '60. (MIREA 13:9)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Novorossiyskim otdeleniym Stroybanka.
(Novorossiysk--Banks and banking)
(Novorossiysk--Construction industry--Finance)

CHENTSOVA, L.

Faulty planning. Fin. SSSR 23 no.3:70-73 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Novorossiyskim otdeleniyem Stroybanka.
(Novorossiysk--Construction industry)

CHENTSOVA, L. G.

"Heats of Transformation in the System of Wurtziet-Sphalerite and Cinnebar-Metacinnabarite," Dok. AN, 30, No. 6, 1941. Lab. Phys. Chem. Inst. Econ. Mineral., 1941.

 CHECHIKOVA L.G. PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
<p>Thermal discoloration of smoky quartz. N. R. Vodneva and I. G. Chechikova. <i>Comp. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.</i> 55, 437-40 (1947) (in English).—A decrease in optical d. in the visible spectrum was used as a measure of the loss of coloration centers. Where measurements were made with unpolarized light or with the extraordinary ray, stability of the absorption curve was controlled. A Pulfrich photometer was used. About 160 absorption curves and 80 discoloration curves were measured, with 9 different quartz specimens. The relative speed of discoloration for a given temp. varies with different crystals, even with adjacent portions of the same crystal, and with the heating time. There is no simple relation between the discoloration rate and the original color intensity, an originally dark area may become lighter than another light-colored area treated identically. On many discoloration curves, portions show a linear dependence of $\log d_0$ on time. When such curves are plotted, with varied wave lengths of unpolarized light, the straight portions form a series of parallel lines; this shows stability of the quartz spectrum during heating. In no case is there evidence of a blind reaction of decompos. In many cases the decay follows the exponential law, and $D_h = D_0 e^{-kt} + D_{\infty} e^{kt}$; with $d_1/d_0 > 10$ being usual. In some specimens the loss of color centers is pronounced at 180° (where artificial coloration is discharged). The fading of the smoky color in quartz is undoubtedly related to some lattice defects, probably the existence of active centers (foreign ions) of different thermal stability in suitable energy levels. E. W. Claffy</p>	
450-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION	
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CH CHERTSOVA, L. S.

Nature of inclusions in the structure of smoky quartz.
L. G. Chertsova and N. E. Vedeneeva (Akad. Nauk. S.S.R.), *Priroda Akad. Nauk. S.S.R.*, **62**, 315-8 (1949). The ionic cond. of quartz above 300° is caused by the migration of small ions (Li, Na) along structural channels in the c-axis. Ch. and V. measured the current intensity-time curves (at 400 v.d.) at 400°. The samples were a dark Voltaian motion. Characteristic is the steep decrease of current intensity with time, down to only about 1 millamp. After the electrolysis, the samples were irradiated with x-rays which brought about an in-

crease re-coloring all over the cathode surface, while on the anode side only the form of the anode electrode was copied, colorless on the dark background. If the sample was oriented at an angle to the c-axis, the colorless anodic spots correspond to the migration of the ions in directions different from the c-axis, and under an increased field-potential, analogous to previous measurements of Perschits (C.A. 42, 2022). The introduction of Li⁺ in the quartz structure along the c-axis brought about an enormous increase of the conductance in samples cut perpendicular to the c-axis, but if the provision of Li⁺ ions is exhausted, the current intensity rapidly decreases. The free Li metal corrodes the quartz violently on the cathode side. The introduced Li does not influence the discoloring of the quartz in any way. Crystals which are uncolored in nature, are also not colored after the introduction of Li. The coloring phenomenon is apparently brought about by ions of a considerably lower mot. bility in the structure for which the

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elen, gives an av. distance in the channels of 10^8 Å.
There is no trace even of an atomic mobility, which was
previously discussed by Ioffe (*Izvest. Politekhn. Inst.*, 24
(1918), W. Kitel

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CHENTSOVA, L. G.

"Investigation of the Coloration Nature of Smoky Quartz on the Basis of the Phenomena of Thermal Fading and Electric Conductivity." Thesis for degree of Cand. Physico-Mathematical Sci. Sub 28 Jun 50, Inst of Crystallography, Acad Sci USSR

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.

Nature of the color of smoky quartz investigated by thermal bleaching

color centers had variable structure although the generation of three different types of centers was observed in the same

samples.

The first group of centers, which are stable to temperatures up to 400°C, were plotted for the centers with the corresponding exponential functions. The values of the disintegration of 2 groups of centers were determined and used. A comparison of the experimental data for quartz samples from different occurrences (Vohynia, Murzakia, Malaen-Tal, Adin-Cholong) make it evident that, in the limits of error, the lifetime of the centers is the same in every sample and therefore the centers are either natural or artificially created. The centers include the F-center and the V-center. The V-center has a relative content in the centers of colored aluminum. Color centers are created by the removal of electrons from the crystal structure of the crystal. They are fixed in a state of variable depth in the crystal lattice and consist of foreign material.

SMW D

CHENTSOVA, L. G.

PA 245T99

USSR/Physics - Crystallography 11 Nov 52

"The Nature of Activators in Quartz Lattice,"
N. Ye. Vedeneyeva and L. G. Chentsova

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 87, No 2, pp 197-199

Find that, by observing the form of the pure layer in plates cut at an angle to the optical axis, one can see the motion of ions in alpha-quartz in the direction of its structural channels, that is, along the c axis. State that quartz is characterized by the phenomena of thermo- and cathodo-luminescence. Submitted by Acad G. S. Landsberg 15 Sep 52.

245T99

Physical Properties of Synthetic Corundum — Symposium (*Fizicheskie Svoistva Sinteticheskogo Korunda*). Edited by A. V. SHUBNIKOV, M. V. KLASSEN-NEKLUDOVA, AND S. V. GRUM-GREZHIMALO. *Trudy Inst. Krist. Akad. Nauk S.S.R.*, No. 8, 356 pp. (1953). Price R10.—The symposium was held in 1950 to give to the synthetic corundum industry a complete survey of the methods and results of scientific investigations, especially concerning optical and mechanical properties. The boule has been chiefly studied because an accurate knowledge of crystallographic orientation is the basis of every working process. The optical characteristics and structural properties of real (mosaic) crystals are therefore emphasized. The instruments used for the investigations are partly newly constructed and may be particularly recommended for studies of the physical properties of monocrystals other than those of synthetic corundum. References are given with each paper. Results of laboratory research on different properties of synthetic corundum crystals. S. V. GRUM-GREZHIMALO AND M. V. KLASSEN-NEKLUDOVA. *Ibid.*, pp. 5-12.—The influence of impurities, e.g., Cr₂O₃, MgO, SiO₂, Fe₂O₃, TiO₂, V₂O₅, CaO, MnO, and CuO, is discussed. Basic facts of the crystallography and structure of corundum crystals. E. S. RUDNITSKAYA. *Ibid.*, pp. 13-20. Thermal constants of α -Al₂O₃. L. G. CHENTSOVA. *Ibid.*, pp. 21-28.—Thermochemical data and optical properties of isomorphous mixes of Al₂O₃ and Cr₂O₃. S. V. GRUM-GREZHIMALO. *Ibid.*, pp. 27-34.—The dimensions of the elementary cells and the fusion points of the crystalline solutions are given, together with data on densities and refractive indices, absorption spectra, and pleochroic phenom-

ena. Densities of synthetic corundum, especially the effects of crystalline solutions with Cr₂O₃. E. N. SLAVNOVA AND L. N. SONIN. *Ibid.*, pp. 35-40. Short review of the electrical properties of corundum. I. M. SMIRNOVA. *Ibid.*, pp. 41-42.—Conductance as a function of temperature for white sapphire and the resistance of ceramic corundum bodies are discussed. Cr content of rubies. P. I. PARSHIKOVSKAYA. *Ibid.*, pp. 43-46.—Analytical data are given on the introduction of Cr₂O₃ into synthetic corundum from (NH₄)₂CrO₄, and special effects of small additions of CaO and MgO (from sulfates) on the color of rubies are described. Cr content of the batch and of synthetic ruby. A. A. KISELEV AND L. M. DOLGOVA. *Ibid.*, pp. 47-50.—The losses in Cr₂O₃ from the batch to the powder and the finished ruby composition are discussed. Data on spectral analysis of corundum. S. V. GRUM-GREZHIMALO. *Ibid.*, pp. 51-58.—Domestic synthetic sapphires are compared with foreign products. The Russian samples are purer, containing less Fe, Cu, and Ca; foreign synthetic corundum products often contain Ti and V, and two samples showed Na. Only Cr and Mn are higher in domestic corundum products than in the foreign material. Measurement of the refractive indices of synthetic corundum and of corundum batches. N. M. MELANKHOLIN. *Ibid.*, pp. 57-76.—The immersion method of I. V. Obreimov (1919) for the determination of very small changes in refractive index is described. Problems of the heating of corundum batches. E. G. VALYASHKO, A. A. KISELEV, AND V. A. LYNTSKII. *Ibid.*, pp. 77-88.—Special studies were made on the transition of γ -Al₂O₃, formed from alum, to corundum with increasing temperature and time of heat exposure.

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CHENTSOVA, L.G.

Thermal constants of α -aluminum oxide. Trudy Inst.krist. no.8:
21-26 '53.
(MLRA 7:5)
(Corundum)

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CHENTSOVA, L.G.,

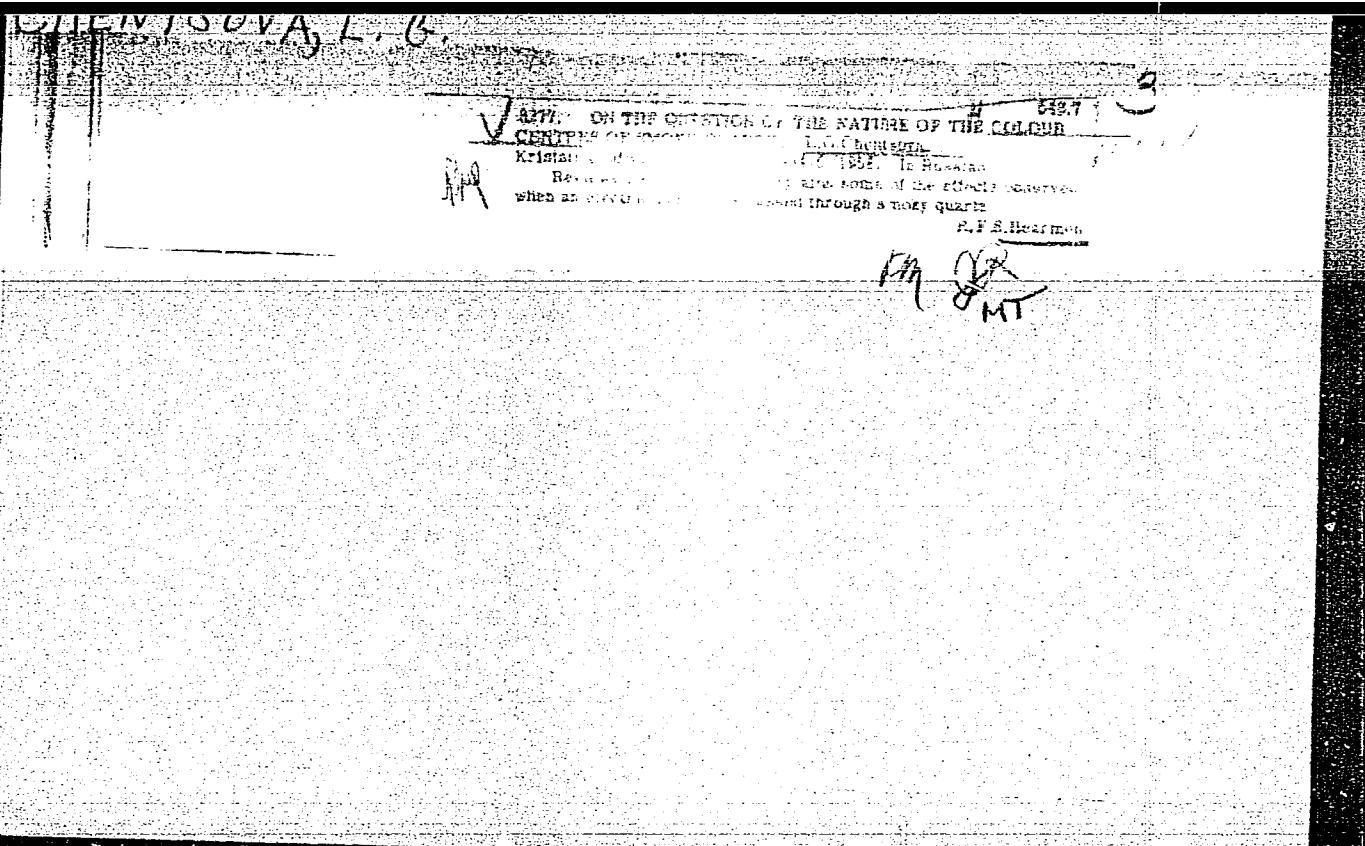
"Spectra of Smoked Quartz With F-Centers of Varying Thermal Stability," by L. G. Chentsova, Tr. In-ta kristallogr. An SSSR, No 11, 1955, pp 195-199 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal-Fizika, No 10, Oct 56, Abstract No 29779) ✓

The absorption spectra of quartz specimens from the Volynsk deposits were studied in polarized light. Smoked quartz has two partially overlapping bands: in the visible part (between 380 and 480 m μ) and in the ultraviolet part. During heating, the absorption in the ultraviolet band decreases much slower than in the visible band. Natural smoked quartzes are relatively richer in stable centers. The absorption spectrum of quartz dyed by X rays after a partial thermal decoloring is close to the spectrum of natural specimens. Specimens colored by X rays at 150° have absorption bands in ultraviolet range of higher intensity than those colored at 20°. Specimens colored at 20° did not exhibit, after long storage (about 1.5 years), a conversion of F-centers into more stable ones.

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Chentsova, L. G.

51-6-10/25

AUTHORS: Chentsova, L. G., Grechushnikov, B. N., and Batrak, Ye. N.

TITLE: Investigation of Temperature Stimulation of Crystalline Quartz Excited with X-Rays. (Issledovaniye temperaturnogo vysvechivaniya kristallicheskogo kvartsa, vozbuздennogo rentgenovymi luchami.)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1957, Vol. III, Nr. 6, pp. 619-623. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: N.E. Vedeneyeva and G.G. Lemmelyn found that the samples of quartz which luminesce strongly can be coloured intensively by the action of X-rays. The identity of the colour centres and the capture centres which produce thermoluminescence in melted quartz was proved by Lautout (Ref.1). There are two points of view on the nature of capture centres. In the opinion of Yokota (Ref.2) the capture centres are due to oxygen defects. Other workers ascribe colouring on irradiation to the presence of impurities in quartz which are in atomic-disperse state. The authors investigated properties of samples of natural

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Investigation of Temperature Stimulation of Crystalline Quartz
Excited with X-Rays.

crystals from several places of origin. These crystals are: (A) Quartz from Volhynia, which can be intensely coloured by X-rays. (B) Quartz from South Urals, which is more difficult to colour. (V) Quartz from Polar Urals, and (G) Quartz from Aldan - samples of the latter two groups can be only weakly coloured by X-rays. (D) Quartz from Elba, which cannot be coloured by the action of X-rays. All samples were heated to 400°C and then irradiated with 180 kV X-rays. Stimulation was produced by uniform increase of temperature (2 deg/min). Fig.1 shows the thermoluminescence curves for X-irradiated quartz A (curve 1 - 1 hour's irradiation, curve 2 - 2 hours', curve 3 - 6 hours'). On all the curves of Fig.1 clear maxima appear at 175 and 290°C. Fig.2 shows similar curves for samples of quartz A and quartz B, irradiated with X-rays for 3 hours. The maximum at 175°C is much stronger in quartz B.

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Excited with X-Rays.

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Fig.3 shows the thermoluminescence of samples of quartz V and G subjected to 30 hours of irradiation. Quartz V has an inflection around 175°C, and a wide maximum at about 280°C. Quartz G has several maxima. Samples cut from two portions of the same crystal G, separated by a crack, have quite different thermoluminescence curves (Fig.4). Heating of uncoloured quartz D did not produce any emission. In the opinion of the present authors the differences between thermoluminescence curves of quartz from various places of origin support the impurity hypothesis on the nature of capture centres. Quartz possesses structural channels (pores) along the C-axis: when ions of Li^+ and Na^+ are introduced into these channels by electrodiffusion, quartz does not lose its ability to be coloured on X-irradiation. Fig.5, curve 1 gives thermoluminescence of quartz A before introduction of foreign ions; curve 2 represents the same quartz with Li^+ ions, and curve 3 - the same quartz with Na^+ ions. In each case the sample was irradiated

Investigation of Temperature Stimulation of Crystalline Quartz
Excited with X-Rays. 51-6-10/25

for 6 hours. Introduction of Li^+ ions strengthens the 175°C maximum, while introduction of Na^+ destroys the 175°C maximum and depresses the 290°C maximum. It follows that the depth of the capture centres producing thermoluminescence is affected by ions such as Li^+ and Na^+ . There are 5 figures and 6 references, of which 1 is Russian, 4 English and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences of the USSR. (Institut kristallografii AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: February 11, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

SUBJECT: USSR/Luminescence

48-5-30/56

AUTHORS: Chentsova, L.G., Grechushnikov, B.N. and Batrak, Ye.N.

TITLE: Investigation of Temperature De-Luminescence of Crystalline Quartz Excited by X-Rays (Issledovaniye temperaturnogo vyevedeniya kristallicheskogo kvartsa, vozbuzhdennogo rentgenovymi luchami)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957,
Vol 21, #5, pp 699-700 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The temperature de-luminescence of natural quartz samples from different formation sites was investigated. The curves of samples taken from different sites differ both in intensity of luminescence and in the number and temperature of peaks. This difference indicates the different nature of admixture ions which induce the formation of capture centers.

Alkali "compensating" ions, which presumably are located in the structural channels of quartz, affect the thermal de-luminescence.

The experiments carried out have shown that after migration of

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48-5-34/56

TITLE: Investigation of Temperature De-Luminescence of Crystalline Quartz Excited by X-Rays (Issledovaniye temperaturnogo vysvetchivaniya kristallicheskogo kvartsa, vozbuздennogo rentgenovymi luchami)

Li⁺- and Na⁺-ions through quartz, they did not lose their ability of being colored by irradiation. Absorption spectra of the samples subjected to roentgenization after the introduction of Li⁺ and Na⁺ are very similar, whereas their curves of thermal de-luminescence differ considerably.

The investigation performed has thereby shown that admixture ions, which create charge defects in the crystalline lattice, and ions compensating these defects played an essential role in the formation of capture centers.

The report was followed by a discussion.
One Russian reference is cited.

INSTITUTION: Institute of Crystallography of the USSR Academy of Sciences

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: No date indicated

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

CHENTSOVA, L. G.

No. (2)

FILED 1 BOOK INFORMATION

REV/2/55

Mendeleyev and Sereb. *Zarubezhnoye Khimicheskoye*

Sovet. Mineral'nye Rassady, No. 2 (Journal of Crystals), Vol. 2) Moscow, 1959. 570 p.

Bure, V. N., A. V. Mikhalev, *Kondensator*, and V. P. Sharov. *Nature of**Dielectric and Dielectrophysical Properties*. No. 1 of Publishing House

E. N. Antonovskiy Sov. Nauk. i T. V. Polubotko.

REMARKS: This book is intended for scientists and engineers engaged in
crystallization and in general industrial metallurgy.REMARKS: This is the second of two volumes on optical growth. The first
volume contained reports delivered at the First Congress on Crystal Growth
in Moscow which also contains an extensive study of several optical
processes. Paper [Russian]. These studies reflect the development of Soviet
research in crystallizing in the period following the first conference.
Additional studies were continually new reports obtained by Soviet scientists.
The authors express the hope that these studies will aid the efforts of Sovi-
et scientists working in studying the process of crystal growth and in grow-
ing industrially valuable monocrystals. No probabilities are mentioned.
In parentheses are given, at the end of each article,
the names of scientific editors, compilers, and A. A. Stepanov. The Green andYellow editions of *Optical Growth Crystals* 62

REMARKS: L. N. Crysstallization of IR as a Method to Study Minerals

REMARKS: L. V. Possibility of Determining Surface Energy of
Optical Glass Crystals 70

II. CRYSTALLIZATION OF MONOCRYSTALS (APATITE, MELTS,

INTERFACIAL WKS)

Bogor, N. N. Growth of Calcium and of Other Crystals

Kostylev, P. N., and V. B. Abramov. Growth of Antimony

Reznikov, A. A. Orientation of Monocrystals of Various Minerals

Reznikov, V. A. and A. V. Zhdanov. Crystallization of Minerals

Sokolova, T. A. Growth of the Process of Zinc on Various Crystals

Sokolova, T. A. Metal solution with Metal Oxide

Sokolova, T. A., D. B. Bilevich, and V. P. Mikhalev. Apparatus

for Growing Optic Crystals From a Melt

Sokolova, T. A. New Type of Petroleum Conglomerate for the Production of
Minerals and Precious Stones

Sokolova, T. A. Growing of a Monocrystalline Crystal and Its Properties.

Sokolova, T. A. Optical Properties of Monocrystalline Crystals

Sokolova, T. A. and V. V. Kostylev. Synthesis of Potassium Salts

Sokolova, T. A. Effect of Cooling Conditions on the Creation of
Monocrystals on the Creation of Monocrystals in Ceramic CrystalsSokolova, T. A., A. V. Mikhalev, *Chemical-physical Methods Analysis*,
Methods of Crystallization, and *Properties of the Monocrystals*

Sokolova, T. A. Crystallization of Ceramics on Silicon and Silicon Carbide

Sokolova, T. A. Growth and Control of Ceramic Crystals

III. METHODS AND INSTRUMENTS

Sokolova, T. A. Methodology in Ceramic Crystals (Survey)

REMARKS: Dr. N. N. Kula (from the study of Metal Growth Technology)
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

AUTHORS: Tsinober, L.I. and Chentsova, L.G. SOV/70-4-4-34/34

TITLE: Synthetic Quartz with Amethyst Coloration

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 4, pp 633-635 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It has earlier been shown that synthetic quartz, grown from K_2CO_3 solution can be coloured green or brown by Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+} ions. This may happen by corrosion of the steel container used. All Fe^{2+} ions are sited in the crystal as colloidal impurities and give the green colour. The brown of the Fe^{3+} ions is somewhat dichroic and therefore structural. Various faces are coloured differently. The rhombohedra $\langle R \rangle$ and $\langle r \rangle$ readily take on a smoky colour under the action of X-rays. The influence of radiation on crystals grown from K_2CO_3 solution with considerable iron was studied. Polished plates, cut parallel to 1120 were irradiated with a TRTs-3 tube (W-anode, 80 kV, 200 mA) for 30-60 min, ($1.35 - 2.7 \times 10^6$ rads). The positive rhombohedral faces were coloured amethyst; the pyramidal faces of the negative

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Synthetic Quartz with Amethyst Coloration SOV/70-4-4-54/34

rhombohedron became smoky with a violet tinge but the brown and green of the pyramid of growth of the pinacoid $\langle c \rangle$ were unaffected. Absorption spectra were recorded and spectral analysis gave the iron content material from each growth pyramid as follows:

$\langle R \rangle$	0.0040% Fe ₂ O ₃	Amethyst after irradiation
$\langle r \rangle$	0.0047% Fe ₂ O ₃	Mixed amethyst and smoky after irradiation
$\langle c \rangle$	0.0080% Fe ₂ O ₃	Brown
$\langle c \rangle$	0.025% Fe ₂ O ₃	Green
$\langle r \rangle$	0.0005% Fe ₂ O ₃	Smoky after irradiation .

The Fe content for K₂CO₃-produced specimens was some 10X greater than for Na₂CO₃-produced crystals. The view of Kats and Stevels (Ref 6) that the amethyst colour is

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SOV/70-4-4-34/34

Synthetic Quartz with Amethyst Coloration

due to colour centres, analogous to the centres in smoky quartz, with Fe^{3+} taking the role of Al^{3+} , is confirmed.

There are 2 figures, 1 table and 6 references, of which 3 are Soviet, 2 English and 1 German.

ASSOCIATIONS: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut p'yezoopticheskogo mineral'nogo syr'ya (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Piezo-optical Mineral Resources)

Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography of the Ac.Sc., USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1959

Card 3/3

USCOMM-DC-61,798

S/070/63/008/002/013/017
E021/E120

AUTHORS: Tsincber L.I., and Chentsova L.G.

TITLE: The nature of the smoky color in crystals of synthetic quartz

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.8, no.2, 1963, 280-283

TEXT: Some experiments were first carried out on natural quartz. No marked displacement of the absorption maxima in the visible region was observed when sodium ions were substituted for lithium. Attempts to introduce potassium ions were unsuccessful. Attention was then turned to synthetic quartz grown from solutions of sodium or potassium carbonate and therefore containing only sodium or potassium ions. The crystals were grown in an autoclave and exposed to X-radiation in a TPL-3 (TRTs-3) apparatus with a tungsten anticathode at 200 mA and 80 kV. None of the crystals grown from potash was noticeably colored. When sodium or potassium carbonate containing an impurity of germanium was used, however, a different result was obtained. Absorption spectra were measured in the region 220 - 1100 m μ . In these samples, the maxima at 460 and 625 m μ were less sharply defined than usual and

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The nature of the smoky color in ...

S/070/63/008/002/013/017
E021/E120

there was a maximum at 285 mμ resulting from the impurity germanium. Evidently the isomorphous impurity germanium, as it were, "loosens" the structure of quartz so that it is possible to introduce the large potassium ions (in comparison with sodium) into quartz and therefore to form potential centers of smoky color.

There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografi AN SSSR
(Institute of Crystallography, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 3, 1962

Card 2/2

L 26742-66

EWP(e)/EWT(m) WH

ACC NR: AP6011467

SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/66/011/002/0236/0244

AUTHOR: Chentsova, L. G.; Tsinober, L. I.; Samoylovich, M. I.

ORG: Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR (Institut kristallografiia AN SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of quartz with amethyst color

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 11, no. 2, 1966, 236-244

TOPIC TAGS: quartz, color center, optic property, electron paramagnetic resonance, crystal lattice defect, heat effect

ABSTRACT: To obtain more information on the nature of the amethyst coloring of quartz, the authors investigated the morphology and certain optical and paramagnetic properties of artificial quartz with amethyst color. In addition, the EPR spectra of both synthetic and natural amethyst were determined. The crystal growth procedure was described in an earlier paper (Kristallografiya, v. 4, No. 4, 633-635, 1959). The amethyst coloring was produced by bombarding the synthetic crystals with x-rays from a TRTs-3 tube at 1500 r/sec. The coloring was usually complete after 20 minutes of exposure. The effect of heating the sample to different temperatures (390, 450, 510C) was tested and it was found that the defects causing the amethyst color centers change at temperatures above 500C. The role of different chemical elements entering in the crystal and their influence on the coloring is discussed. The results point to the conclusion that the amethyst color centers are probably Fe³⁺ ions replacing the Si⁴⁺ ions in conjunction with various lattice defects, particularly alkaline-metal

UDC: 548.0: 535.66

Card 1/2

L 26742-66

ACC NR: AP6011467

ions in the interstices. Other possible interpretations of the cause of the coloring are briefly mentioned. The authors thank A. I. Novoshilov for help with the measurements of the EPR spectra. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 formula, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Feb65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 021

Card 2/2

Chen, Sova, 1/11.

2100. The photocalorimetric determination of copper in platinum-copper and palladium-silver-copper alloys. M. A. Chentzova, V. G. Levitan and M. P. Vufa. *Tekhnika Plating, I.O.N.Rh. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1955, (32), 59-60; *Ref. Zhar. Khim.*, 1955, Abstr. No. 51 107. — Copper is determined by the intensity of the colour of the Cu-aq. NH₃ complex; Pd and Ag do not interfere; Pt is decomposed by the action of NaHSO₃ at pH 5. To analyse the Pt-Cu alloys, dissolve the sample

(0.3 g) in aqua regia (20 ml), evaporate to 0.5 ml and dilute to 10 ml; add 25% NaHSO₃ soln. (10 ml), and after 10 min, add 25% aq. NH₃ (20 ml); filter, dilute the filtrate to 100 ml and measure the extinction with a red filter in 1 cm cell. A calibration curve is used for 1 to 6% Cu, and a comparison method for higher percentages. To analyse Pd-Ag-Cu alloys, dissolve the sample (0.1 g) in 50% HNO₃ (10 ml), add 25% aq. NH₃ (20 ml), filter, dilute the filtrate to 100 ml and measure the extinction. The relative error is 3%.

C. D. KOPKIN

for DM

L.H. ENT. SOKA, M.A.

18(6) PLATE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 507/3199
Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii
-ia. V. S. Muratova

Analiz blagorodnykh metallov (Analysis of Noble Metals). Moscow,
1959. 193 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,700 copies printed.

Rep. No.: M. K. Pabenitayn, USSR Academy of Sciences. Corresponding Member; and O. Ye. Zvezdinets, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Head of Publishing House; T. G. Lerv, am. D. N. Trifonov; Tech. Ed.; I. N. Guseva.

Purpose: This collection of articles is for scientists engaged in the study and analysis of the noble metals.

Coverage: This is a collection of articles on the analysis of the noble metals. It includes studies carried out by the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry (M. S. Umnakov (All SSSR)), as well as reports presented by scientific research organizations and by industrial enterprises at the Third and Fourth Conference on Noble Metals held in 1955 and 1957, respectively. The studies and reports describe new organic reagents for gravimetric determination of platinum metals, and physicochemical methods of analysis (spectrophotometric, polarographic and potentiometric). Special attention is given to specific platinum metals, silver, and gold, as well as to refined or platinum metals, silver, and gold, as well as to refined or metals. The collection also includes analytical methods and charts for materials containing small amounts of the platinum group, as well as a review of the literature on the analysis of platinum metals published in the last five years. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each chapter.

Pabenitayn, M. K., K. A. Gladyshevskaya and Iu. M. Butkovskaya. Use of the Ion Exchange Method in the Analysis of Platinum Metals. Report 2. Separation of Rodium from Platinum 103

Mil'shtein, Yu. I., Yu. I. Miltina and V. M. Alyanikova. Methods of Preparing Poor-Industrial Substances and Obtaining from Them Cleaned Substances for the Determination of Platinum Metals by Spectral Analysis 115

Chernyayev, V. P. Spectral Method for the Determination of Platinum, Palladium, and Rhodium in Silver-gold Alloys 129

Kashirskaya, N. F. and A. D. Gut'yon. Spectral Method of Analysis for Refined Iridium and Ruthenium 133

Kurakov, A. A., M. F. Rukava and N. N. Jurid'eva. Spectral Separation of Gold Mixtures in Gold, Silver and Alloys 139

Burenkov, A. A. Spectral Analysis of Platinum Alloys Containing Three Components in Silver-gold Alloys 143

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Arifion, V. P. Effect of Complexation and of the Additive Influence in the Medium on the Potential of the Au^{III}/Au⁰, Au^I/Au⁰, Au^{II}/Au^I, and Ag^I/Ag⁰ Systems 150

Avilov, V. B. and Iu. V. Kosova. Chromatometric Determination of Gold 156

Ashinov, Z. M., V. M. El'mankov and V. P. Tarnbach. Electrochromatic Method for the Determination of Silver in Silver and Lead Alloys Containing Platinum Metals 163

Yura, F. P. and M. A. Shestopalova. Dissolving Platinum Metals and Their Alloys with the Aid of an Alternating Current 176

Chentsov, N. A., T. P. Yura and V. D. Farish. New Method for the Analysis of Palladium-silver Alloys 181

Rushnikov, M. S. and E. S. Sheina. Methods of Testing Palladium Alloys and Their Products on a Touchstone and by Chemical Means 186

CHENTSOVA, M. G.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CO-

Experimental investigations in application of the electronic theory to the chemistry of organic compounds. IV. Electronic theory in chemistry of mononaphthal derivatives of naphthalene. A. M. Berbenbaum and M.-G. Chentsova. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)*, 5, 833-46 (1933); *C. A.* 28, 100412 (1934).— β -C₆H₅NO₂Cl was prep'd. by slow addn. of SOCl₂ to β -naphthal dissolved in abs. ether. The product obtained was similar in some properties to β -C₆H₅SO₂Cl, but was very unstable and decom'd. with evolution of SOCl₂. When it was treated with water a waxy mass formed, most probably free C₆H₅ONO₂H (I), which shortly after decom'd. with evolution of SO₂ into the diisopropyl ether C₆H₅O₂—O—C₆H₅. The Na salt of I was prep'd. It was a stable product, similar in appearance and solv. to its isomer, β -C₆H₅SO₂Na, but differing from the latter in that it respond. easily. It is thought that compds. having an "abnormal" sulfo group are really sulfo ethers of naphthal: R—O—SO—OH. Inasmuch as during action of SOCl₂ upon β -naphthal a product not identical with C₆H₅NO₂Cl was obtained, it follows that when the temp. is increased during naphthalene sulphonation, the sulfo

group migrates from the α , first, to the β -position, third in respect to the neg. C. In the prepn. of β -naphthal the sulfo group, —S—O—, rearranges into the sulfo group, —O—S—O—, and occupies position 2 in respect to the C atom having 1 neg. and 3 pos. charges. V. Electronic theory in the chemistry of dinitro derivs. of anthraquinone. *Ibid.* 947-57.—Optimum conditions for the prepn. of "silver salt" (the Na salt of β -monosulfoanthraquinone), a valuable intermediate product in the manuf. of alizarin, from 2,6-disulfoanthraquinone by treatment with Na-Hg, were established on the basis of the theoretical electronic conceptions regarding the structure of the sulfo derivs. of aromatic compds. W. P. Bricks

ASMLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ECONOMIC

INDUSTRIAL

SCIENTIFIC

TECHNICAL

EDUCATIONAL

PRACTICAL

GENERAL

SCIENTIFIC

CHENTSOVA, M.G.

CA

10

Reaction of cotarnine and hydrcotarnine and their benzoyl derivatives with caustic alkalis. V. M. Radionov and M. G. Chentsova [I. V. Stalin 2nd Med. Inst., Moscow]. Zhur. Otsnosh. Khim. (J. Gen. Chem.) 21, 231-7(1951).— Refluxing 6 g. cotarnine, 4 g. 50% KOH, and 5 g. EtOH 3 hrs. at 80° yields on diln. and acification with HCl, 24% oxocotarnine-HCl (I), 2-(4,5-methylenedioxy-3-methoxy-2-carboxyethyl)-N-methylhydrcotarnine-HCl, decomp. above 300°, while the filtrate on addn. of excess NaOH gave 300°, hydrcotarnine, m. 53-4° (HCl salt, m. 214-16°; HBr salt, m. 206°). Treatment of 2 g. I in H₂O with excess AgO for 24 hrs. gave 74% of the "closed" isoquinoline form of the free base, oxocotarnine, m. 147-9° (with some decomp.). which, contrary to the data of Freud and Wulf [Rev. Sci. 1737(1902)], is sol. in alkalies and forms water-stable salts with acids. Cotarnine with 30% CH₃O in 50% KOH at 55-60° in 8 hrs. gave 83% hydrocotarnine. Similarly benzoylhadrastamine with CH₃O gave 88% 2-[2-(N-methyl-benzamido)ethyl]piperonyl alc., C₁₉H₂₀O₂N, m. 113° (from EtOH); phenylurethan, m. 153° (from EtOH). Heating 2 g. benzoylhadrastamine, 1 g. KOH, and 10 ml. EtOH 8 hrs. at 40° and extn. with C₆H₆ yielded 73% of the above alc. and 57% of the corresponding carboxylic acid, m. 168° (from dil. EtOH). Crossed Cannizzaro reaction of hydrcotarnine, 35% CH₃O, and 30% KOH in the presence of EtOH gave 70% hydrcotarnine, isolated as the HCl salt, m. 203°. Benzoylcotarnine failed to react with alkali either per se or in a crossed Cannizzaro reaction.
H. M. Kosolapoff

CHENTSOVA, M.G.

POLUNINA, Ye.P.; CHENTSOVA, M.G.; YAVORSKAYA, Ye.V.; RODIONOV, V.M.,
akademik, redaktor [deceased]; ZHUKOVA, I.G., redaktor; SACHEVA,
A.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Manual on applied studies on organic chemistry for students in
schools of medicine] Bukovodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiiam po
organicheskoi khimii dlja studentov meditsinskikh institutov. Pod
red. V.M.Rodionova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1954. 110 p.
(MLRA 7:10)

1. Sotrudnik kafedry organicheskoy khimii II Moskovskogo medi-
tsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina (for Polunina, Chentsova,
Yavorakaya)

(Chemistry, Organic)

STEPANENKO, B. N.; IGNATYUK-MAYSTRENKO, V. A.; CHENTSOVA, M. G.

"Studies on the Hydrolysis of Glycosylamines."

report submitted for the 6th Intl Biochemistry Cong, New York City, 26 Jul-
1 Aug 1964.

STEPANENKO, B.N.; IGNATYUK-MAYSTRENKO, V.A.; CHENTSOVA, M.G.

Hydrolysis kinetics of some N-glycosides. Dokl. AN SSSR 154
no. 3:650-653 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR i Pervyy Moskovskiy
meditsinskiy institut im. I.M.Sechenova. Predstavлено akademikom
A.I.Oparinym.

CHENTSOVA, N.I.

卷之三

6561/405

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000308320019-5

KURANOV, A.A.; PONOMAREVA, V.D.; CHEMTOVA, N.I.

Spectral determination of impurities in iridium and rhodium. Zhar.
anal.khim. 15 no.4:476-480 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Iridium--Analysis) (Rhodium--Analysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000308320019-5"

CHEMTOVA, N. YU.

25644

Opredelenie Vozrasta Polevok Misgotus Gregalis Rail. Po Plastichekim Priznakam. Trudy
Vsesoyuz. In-ta Zashchity Rasteniy, VYP. 2, 1949, s. 143 - 48.

SO: IETOPIS No. 34

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000308320019-5

CHENTSOVA, N. Yu.

"Poisoned Baits for Use Against Rodents in Forest Plantings," Les. Khoz., 5, No.6,
1952

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000308320019-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000308320019-5

CHENTSOVA, N. Yu.

"Behavior of Mice-Like Rodents in Searching for Food and the Protection of Seed Grain from Them," Zool. Zhur., 31, No. 3, 1952

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000308320019-5"

Chentsova, N. Yu.

CHENTSOVA, N. Yu.

Scattering poison baits in forests and its effect on some useful birds. Trudy probi. i tem.sov. no.5:74-75 '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy, Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina.
(Pesticides) (Birds, Protection of)

CHENTSOVA, NINA Yu. (USSR)

"Experimental investigation of the reproduction of Lagurus Pall. under different conditions of food and temperature in Russia."

report presented at the Intl. Symposium on Methods of Theriological Investigation. Brno, Czech.,
4 Sept. 1960

26 Aug -

CHENTSOVA, O. B.

Dissertation: "Streptomycin in the Treatment of Tuberculosis of the Eye." Cand
Med Sci, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst, 23 Jun 54. (Vechernaya Moskva,
Moscow, 14 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec. 1954

CHENTSOVA, O.B., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Streptomycin therapy of ocular tuberculosis. Sov.med. 21 no.2:
81-85 P '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Is glaznoy kliniki I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta (zav. - chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk
SSSR prof. V.M.Arkhangel'skiy)

(TUBERCULOSIS, OCULAR, ther.

streptomycin)

(STREPTOMYCIN, ther. use
tuberc., ocular)

CHENTSOVA, O.B. (Moskva)

Collagen disease; review of foreign literature. Vest. oft. 70 no.3:
61-64 My-Je '57.
(COLLAGEN DISEASES,
review)

CHENTSOVA, O.

"Eye diseases in pathology of pregnancy" by U.Musabeli. Reviewed by
O.Chentsova. Vest.oft. 70 no.4:59-60 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS)
(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)
(MUSABELI, U.)

CHENTSOVA, O.B.

Resection of the sclera with the use of plastic material;
review of foreign literature. Vest.oft. 71 no.6:35-41
N-D '58 (MIRA 11:11)

(SCLERA, surg.

resection with insertion of plastic material,
review (Rus))

CHENTSOVA, O.B.

Radioactive isotopes in ophthalmology; a survey review of the
literature. Vest. oft. 72 no.4;55-58 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(OPHTHALMOLOGY)
(RADIOISOTOPES)

CHENTSOVA, O.B., kand.med.nauk

Late results of treatment for tuberculosis of the eye and its
recurrence. Vest.oft. no.6:3-7 '60. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Glaznaya kliniki (zav. - prof. D.I. Berezinskaya) Moskovskogo
oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta imeni M.F.
Vladimirskogo (dir. - P.M. Leonenko).
(EYE—TUBERCULOSIS)

CHENTSOVA, O. B., kand. med. nauk.

Use of Colchamine (main) in treating malignant tumors of the palpebral skin. Vest. oft. no.5:57-64 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Glaznaya klinika (zav. - prof. D. I. Berezinskaya) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M. F. Vladimirovskogo.

(COLCHAMINE) (EYELIDS—CANCER)

BEREZINSKAYA, Dina Isaakovna, prof.; CHENTSOVA, Ol'ga Borisovna,
st. nauchn. sotr.; BAYTERYAKOVA, Iyaylyya Safovna, st.
nauchn. sotr.; RABINOVICH, M.G., reu.

[Complex ophthalmoscopic changes and their diagnosis]
Slozhnye oftal'moskopicheskie izmeneniia i ikh diagnostika.
Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 140 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Glaznaya klinika Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta (for all
except Rabinovich).

CHENTSOVA, O.S., insh.

Features in the calculation of germanium detectors. Trudy NEI no.31:
134-147 '56 (MIRA 13:3)
(Germanium diodes)

CHENTSOVA, O.S.

106-8-7/11

AUTHOR

GUTKIN L.S., Regular Member of Society, CHENTSOVA O.S. ~~DISCLOSURE~~
Analysis of the Transition Processes in the Case of Diode Detec-
tion According to the Method of Audio-Frequency Equivalents.
(Analiz perekhodnykh protsessov pri diodnom detektsionii meto-
dom nizkochastotnykh ekvivalentov-Russian)

PERIODICAL

Radiotekhnika, 1957, Vol 12, Nr 6, pp 31 - 44 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT

A method for the analysis of the transition processes in a high-frequency-amplifier-diode detector system is given. By means of this method relatively simple results can be obtained and the transition processes in the system of the amplifier circuit, which feed the detector, are taken into account in the case of various types of these circuits as well as of various rules governing modification of the envelope curves of the initial signal. This method is based on a linearization of the processes occurring on the occasion of detection, then on the replacement of the detector as well as of the system of feeding circuits by audio-frequency equivalents. The authors show that the audio-frequency equivalent of the selection system must meet the following two demands: 1.-It must have a transmission coefficient which is similar to the complex transmission coefficient for the envelope curves of the selection system in the case of idle motion i.e. without regard to detector reaction. 2.-It must have an initial resistance which is similar to the initial resistance for the envelope curves of the selection system. The parameters of an audio-frequency equivalent

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Analysis of the Transition Processes in the Case of ~~TRANSMISSION~~
Diode Detection According to the Method of Audio-Frequency Equi-
valents.

with a two-circuit filter are determined as examples.
(18 illustrations and 6 Slavic references).

ASSOCIATION Not Given.
PRESENTED BY
SUBMITTED 14.6.1956
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Chentsova, O. S.

AUTHORS: Gutkin, L. S., Real Member of the Society, and 108-11-6/10
Chentsova, O. S.

TITLE: Transition-Processes in the "High Frequency-Amplifier-Detector" System (Perekhodnyye protsessy v sisteme "usilitel' vysokoy chasty-detektor").

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1957, Vol. 12, Nr 11, pp. 50-61 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: With reference to the earlier work of the authors (reference 1) and the in this work established method of low frequency-equivalents is adapted for the analysis of the transition-processes in the most common schemes. The indicated method allows to take into consideration the influence of the transition-processes in a system feeding the detector under various variation-rules of the envelope curve of the input signal. Examined are: a tuned resonance-circuit, a untuned resonance-circuit and two coupled circuits. There are 19 figures and 5 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: June 14, 1956.

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108-11-6/10

Transition-Processes in the "High Frequency-Amplifier-Detector" (Cont.)

'ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektronsvyazi
im. A.S. Popova (Scientific-technical Society of Radio Engineering
and Electrical Communications im. A.S. Popov)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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CHERTSOVA, O.S.

Some problems pertaining to detection with germanium and vacuum
diodes. Trudy MBI no.29:230-246 '57. (MIRA 13:3)
(Electron tubes)

CHENTSOVA, O.S., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Certain
problems ^{ng} of detection with semiconducting ^{pr} and vacuum
diodes." Mos 1958, 8 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR.
Mos Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst) 100 copies
(KL, 21-58, 91)

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